THE TIMES.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

Louisburg, N. C.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES MANLY, of Raleigh.

ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS.

We invite attention to the Notices of Examinations, &c. which will be found in our advertising columns to-day.

☞ See "Justitia," on our first page. Our correspondent pursues his subject with masterly ability, and will attract, as heretofore, deep attention, from the strength, as well as soundness of his views.

HON. EDWARD STANLY.

We learn that this talented and distinguished gentleman, having been nominated by the Whigs of Beaufort for a seat in the next Legislature, has resigned the office of Attorney General of the State. We admire the self-denying character of Mr. Stanly, who thus recognises the right of his fellow citizens to demand his services, and who has never refused the call of the people. This it is to be a patriot—placing his country first—himself last. Contrasted with the time-serving politicians of the day, whose sycophancy is often their only merit, and who would become all things to all men, for the sake of sharing the emoluments of public office, how honorable is the course of this disinterested public servant. Regarding the people, as the givers of honor, and their will as his guide, he gives up a high, honorable, and profitable office, for the sake of serving them—a course which entitles him to their gratitude and admiration, as well as to the highest stations in their gift, or in the gift of his native State. No man will wear more worthily, the many honors to which we hope he is destined to attain.

Democratic Candidate for Governor.

We learn that David S. Reid, the nominee of the Democratic Convention, left Raleigh on Sunday last to engage in the canvass of the State, and that he expected to meet Mr. Manly at Newbern. We also learn that when his letter of resignation reached Raleigh, the Central Committee immediately sent off an express, and, we suppose, their reasons were cogent enough to induce the worthy nominee to reconsider his determination; and we thus find him committed to a most hopeless enterprise, even against his first wish and good judgment. For, who expects the Whig State of North Carolina to change?—or, what shadow of ground is there for calculating upon the success of the Democratic Candidate? None in the world. Mr. Reid may serve the cause of his party—but his aim must be a recommendation to future office, and not the most remote prospect of being our next Governor.

In addition to the other objections we have to this gentleman, arising from his political course and measures, we must maintain, that no one, so utterly heartless as a politician, as to vote a censure upon General Taylor, (or any other soldier who has nobly discharged his duties,) after the distinguished services he rendered his country, need expect the countenance and support of the good people of North Carolina. Upon this ground, we shall not hesitate to attack him, as well as upon the Locofoco principles he advocates, so repugnant to, and so often repudiated by, North Carolina.—And we shall spare him none the less because he has no chance of election. It is not the man we object to so much—it is his principles and his party.

SANTA ANNA'S PASS.

The Editor of the Newbern Republican seems to be very indignant at the aspersions we cast from time to time upon his friend Santa Anna, and calls upon us for proof that he carried any "Pass," when he made his voyage from Havana to Vera Cruz. In reply, we have to inform him that Mr. Polk says he has communicated all the documents relating to his return which he deems it compatible with the public interests to communicate—and the "Pass" which Santa Anna carried, together with his correspondence with our Government containing the negotiations for his return, did not accompany the documents sent in. Not having, therefore, access to the archives of the Government, we crave time to produce said "Pass," which we shall do, whenever the President, deeming it "compatible with the public interests," shall communicate it to Congress. We are more anxious to see it than the Republican is, and, by his good leave, we shall keep up the chat about it, even at the risk of mortally offending the Editor of the Newbern Republican.

But the Editor says, there was no intrigue between Mr. Polk and Santa Anna, and that the Mexican carried no "Pass." Well, we are not in his friend's secrets, certainly—but how does the Editor know that? The President's Message shows that permission was granted for his return—and even that was denied by the Democratic press, up to the date of that Message, Dec. 8, 1846—aye, denied in the "Official" Organ, with the authority of its name, as well as with the reckless pertinacity of its Editor, solemnly and oracularly enunciated. We have not long been acquainted with the Republican, but we would dare to say, if it was published prior to the President's Message of 8th Dec. 1846, it could be shown, from its files, that the Republican denied it too.

It seems to us, before the Editor calls for more "Passes," it would be better for him to dispose of the one we *have* produced—to excuse it or to justify it. Can he do so? Will he even condescend to answer the question we propounded to him some six weeks ago, and upon which he has been ominously silent, viz: "How did Santa Anna *know* that his passage to Mexico would not be obstructed by our Blockading squadron?" Will he dodge it again? We shall see.

GEN. TAYLOR.

We present our readers to-day with two letters, containing the authentic exposition of the political principles of this extraordinary man and distinguished hero,—which, of themselves, will command the closest attention of every reader. To us it appears, in common with many of our cotemporaries, that it would have been better, had these letters appeared some time ago—they might have been salutary in preventing some demonstrations which we cannot but regard as having been detrimental to the Whig cause. But, be that as it may, here they are, explicitly enough, giving the lie to the fabrications palmed off upon Mr. Botts by Jacob Thompson, and to many others, having no certain paternity, but which have been ostentatiously paraded by the Locofoco press, either for the purpose of misrepresenting General Taylor, or else to cast mystification and uncertainty upon his principles and opinions.

For ourselves, we have never doubted him.—From the first, there has been that in his public course, as well as in his private life, which spoke of true greatness, allied to modesty, and real merit with simplicity, openness, undisguised patriotism,—in fact, the vast proportions of a mighty and perfect character, rarely met with—all of which realized the idea we have formed of the great and good Washington, pure, noble, sublime. He has lived but to serve his country—it is his only ambition—the measure of his glory and fame is full.—Yet still, when his country calls, he is ever ready—equal to any fortune.

The letters speak for themselves very plainly.—We would like to indulge the speculations to which they give rise—but the Philadelphia Convention is near at hand—its results will soon be before us—and we forbear. In our opinion, they ought to satisfy every Whig, and give to General Taylor, the Whig nomination. There can be no doubt they will contribute to bring his name very prominently before the Convention. We must submit to its decision. But wo be unto them if they err—curses on them if they blunder!

GENERAL SCOTT.

Our readers will find the Letter of General Scott to the War Department, commencing on our first page, being the letter contemplated by the late call of the House of Representatives. The Letter of Mr. Marcy, written in reply, after the call was made, having thus been smuggled before the country, we feel under no obligation to give up our room to. Had he condensed his special pleading into reasonable limits, he should have had a hearing in our columns. A man who does right can tell his story in a few words—the *truth* is his best defence. But tortuous and simular reasonings require many words, and much wind, to make even a plausible appearance before the world. We commend Mr. Marcy's defence to his especial admirers. He must have felt much, when he wrote so long. The old Hero will be at home soon, prepared to resist the fire so long kept up "in his rear," with as much spirit and ability, we doubt not, as he displayed in his Mexican campaigns. Close quarters, we opine, will suit him best, where he can bring his batteries to bear at better advantage. Mr. Marcy's *long shots* will then be silenced.

But the present long plea of Mr. Marcy is utterly unavailing in contradicting the *facts* as set forth in General Scott's letter, or in defending the Administration from the charges made against them. General Scott says, that before he left the Brazos a scheme was set on foot to supersede him. Does Mr. Marcy deny it? Special pleading was of no avail here; and the wily Secretary accordingly blinks the whole subject—it was too naked for him. General Scott complains that he has never been properly supported, never timely reinforced, never adequately supplied with munitions, money, clothing, &c. Does Mr. Marcy pretend to show that he does not tell the truth? Very far from it. Scott tells the simple truth, in these respects, as all the world knows, and as the delay of operations, to which he had to submit, from these causes, proves. Again—General Scott complains that, though his Army performed prodigies of valor, opposed as they were, in almost every battle, by three or four times their number, he received *censures*, in thick profusion, from the War Department, but no commendations—complaints were often made of him, but no praises bestowed. Does Mr. Marcy show that it was the reverse; that he sent him no censures; that he did send him and his Army the approval and commendation of the President and of the War Department? By no means. To what, then, does this long-winded document amount?—these *two quires* of words, words, words? Why, mere sophistry and special pleading. Who ever doubted that *Mr. Marcy* could out talk and out write the Old Hero, and beat him in in making books, all hollow? He is emphatically "a *man of words, and not of deeds*." But does it become *him* to discuss *military* operations with General Scott, and to sneer at his achievements in Mexico? or to disparage his military knowledge and skill? The mere idea is ridiculous, the attempt most amusing and farcical. *Mr. Marcy* against General Scott! *A farthing rushlight* throwing its feeble glimmer against the bright and glorious Sun! *Tom Thumb* compared with the mighty Colossus at Rhodes! *Mister* Marcy!!!

Opinion in Washington, we learn, now points to the nomination, by the Baltimore Convention, of Gen'l Sam Houston, of Texas, for the Presidency, and Senator Dix of New York, for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Dix is a Barnburner, and a decided Wilmot Proviso man. We need not say who Houston is. He has made himself sufficiently notorious. Should he be nominated and elected, it will be the greatest curse—greater even than the Mexican War—that will have resulted from the annexation of Texas.

A PELICAN.—A friend, writing from Smithfield, informs us that an *African Pelican* was killed on the 2d instant, at the mill pond of Mr. David Smith, four miles from Smithfield, in Johnston County, which measured nine feet from point to point of wings, and nineteen inches from the top of its head to the top of its bill. It was perfectly white, except the wings, and the down on the neck was as soft as velvet. On the 3d, some fifty or sixty persons had the pleasure of seeing this most singular of all the tropical birds.—*Standard.*

THE FRIENDS OF MEXICO.

The Democratic presses in this State, taking their tone from the Organ at Washington, are continually charging upon the Whigs the prolongation of the War with Mexico, which they appear to be very anxious indeed should terminate—thereby tacitly acknowledging its great evils and inconveniences, as well as the heavy burden it has brought upon the country—all of which, we suppose, is to be charged to the Whigs—but for them the war would have been over long ago. It is very convenient, no doubt, thus to turn the tables upon their opponents—if it were not that these sapient and ingenious reasoners are troubled with a remarkable forgetfulness upon one most important point. If we admit the Whigs prolong the war—no matter by what means, for they will never give up freedom of speech and of the press; if these prolong the war, it will *never* end—if we admit this, let us ask if the Whigs also commenced it?—for, had it never been begun, there would have been no evils arising from it to deplore, no odium to cast upon the Whig party, because they prolong it.

Now, if our Democratic friends could only charge that the Whigs brought the war on, they would be in clover. How they would ring the changes! Or, if they could charge that the Whigs intrigued with Santa Anna, and sent him from Havana to lead the Mexican armies, under that well-known *Pass*, (which so much annoys the Editor of the Newbern Republican,) with what pious indignation would they rouse the land against the "*moral treason*" of the Whig party, and the efficient "aid and comfort" thus given to the enemy!

Fortunately, however, for the Whig party of the Union, they are above the idle breath of this vile and baseless slander,—they are true to their country, while they condemn the authors of the war, and hold them responsible for the long train of evils they have brought upon the country. James K. Polk and his Cabinet have been often enough pinned upon this point, until, as a last resort, they alleged that the movement to the Rio Grande, which brought the war on, was made in pursuance of the recommendation of General Taylor,—which, of course, would make old Rough and Ready the originator of the war—and accordingly the Democratic presses have been parading a statement to that effect. This was their last refuge. But remorseless and unpitying Old Zack knocks this last prop from under them at a single blow, carrying terror and dismay into the Locofoco ranks, and fastening upon the Executive and his party the unparalleled enormity of recklessly plunging their country into all the horrors of war. Their *motive*, furtively pursued because unworthy, is the blackest part of the transaction—for political effect; to raise capital, and win the popular favor, by whipping Mexico "before breakfast!"

Well—they did'nt! What next? To win the popular favor by the extension of the "area of freedom"—the acquisition of territory! Oh, what a boast! See what an immense addition we have made to the territories of the United States! Alas! from Dan to Beersheba, "'tis all barren"—an arid waste, a limitless desert, with here and there, only, a patch of verdure. And for the inhabitants, of which we are to make American citizens, freemen, brothers—they are hardly fit to live. See their picture, as quoted in the last *North Carolina Standard*, from a letter in the Charleston Courier of the 1st instant, written by one of the South Carolina Volunteers. He says: "The Mexican men are a *sneaking, treacherous set*, most of them carrying dirks, concealed under their blankets, which is their principal clothing; *they have killed many of our soldiers in the streets at night, are great thieves, and very lazy*—the women are very industrious, and are the main support of their husbands; our soldiers give them their clothes to wash, and it is very seldom they meet with any loss."

Look at this picture, freemen of North Carolina! This "sneaking, treacherous set," these lazy, unprincipled thieves, *ladrones and lazaroni*, under the present Polkocracy, are to be our fellow-citizens! What a shameful proposition is that, to annex their miserable country, and make American citizens of these treacherous scoundrels! Such is Locofocoism! This is extending the "area freedom," with a vengeance! This is the most disgraceful propagandism on earth!

Who, now, let us ask, are the *friends* of the Mexicans? We want nothing to do with them or their country—*we* want none of it. We would not give one drop of rich American blood—we would not give the life, or the health, of one of our brave officers or soldiers, for the whole of their wretched country, with all its worthless and filthy population. God forbid that their country ever should be incorporated with ours! God forbid that their mongrel races should ever be amalgamated with us! Spaniards and Indians, Mulattoes and Negroes—an unnaturally mixed race, degraded, debased, thieves and assassins—we want none such for our fellow-citizens. Such is *our sympathy* with the Mexicans! Such *our friendship!*

Those who wish their country, or any portion of it, annexed to our's, out of which to make States and Territories—and our Democratic friends clamor for it by way of "indemnity for the past," and are willing to give twenty-five millions of dollars for it, besides all the expenses of the war; buying what they claimed, as indemnity, with the nation's money, and counting our kindred blood as water spilt upon the ground: Those who wish to make American citizens of its inhabitants, by way of "security for the future,"—they are the *friends* of the Mexicans, and love them, *for a consideration*. "Manifest destiny men," are they,—patriots, above reproach. And what of their morality? How do they preach it? Why, "the Mexicans are no better than Indians, [they are not half as good, according to the picture from the Standard,] and I see no reason why we should not *take their land!*" This is the Sam Houston school—this is the *Freebooter's* doctrine—*extension by robbery!*

The *Polk* school is a little different: *extension*: but bring on a war to *conquer* first, and *buy* afterwards—if neither will give a fair title, *then take!* But the "area of freedom" must be extended; the Mexicans must be admitted as citizens of the United States—at least one half of them, *nolens volens*, that the other half may realize the blessings of civil liberty and a free government—our "mission" is to propagate freedom! These are the *friends* of the Mexicans.

But they are equally *enemies to their own country!* They have disgraced the country; they have retarded its prosperity; they have tarnished its honor; they have plunged it into debt; they have endangered the Union; they have usurped power; they have violated the Constitution; they have introduced feuds and dissensions among the sections of the confederacy; and the priceless liberty which our fathers purchased with their blood, and bequeathed to us, *they have put in peril!* We denounce them for their ambitious schemes; for their "*moral treason;*" for the blood of our relatives which they have caused to flow; for the treasure they have wasted; for all the calamities to which they have exposed us; for all the miseries they have inflicted. We denounce them as *friends to the Mexicans*—as *enemies to the peace of their own country!*

MR. MANLY IN EDENTON.

We are indebted (says the Register) to a friend at Edenton, for the following account of Mr. Manly's visit there:

"According to previous appointment, Mr. Manly, the Whig candidate for Governor, visited this place, and addressed the people in the Court House, on Tuesday last. It was during the week of our County Court, and the Room was filled with a large, intelligent, and attentive audience. As a practised, polished, and able debater, Mr. Manly has, in my judgment, no superior.

"The topics discussed by him, the courtesy and respectful deference shown to the opinions of his opponents, the occasional bursts of fervid eloquence, and then again the irresistible pleasantry and wit of his illustrations, enchained and delighted the assembly for more than an hour.

"During his short stay with us, as elsewhere on his route, Mr. Manly made, as we learn, a most favorable impression by his unassuming and accessible manners, and by his familiar, yet dignified intercourse, with all our people. Some Democrats even say "he is a right clever fellow." His selection as our candidate has been a fortunate one, and old Albemarle will give a good account of him on the Ides of August next. Let Old Fort, in Burke, as well as our Old Trap, in Camden, look to it."

☞ The Richmond Whig, in speaking of Gen. Taylor's position before the Country, says:

"We understand clearly, now, that although Gen. Taylor will not WITHDRAW HIS OWN NAME in the event of the nomination of another individual by the Philadelphia Convention, yet his FRIENDS are at liberty to do so whenever THEY may deem it expedient; and that they will unquestionably advise his withdrawal in the event of the nomination of any other Whig, cannot be doubted. The peculiarity of the circumstances under which the General was brought forward as a candidate, AUTHORIZES and almost COMPELS him to take this ground; and for one we are satisfied with it; as indeed we are with the admirable sentiments—and especially those relative to Executive Power and influence—embodied in his letter."

☞ The New York Express, which has hitherto been very violently opposed to Gen. Taylor, seeing the old Hero's last letter, says:

"Thus the Whigs now have before them, in their National Convention, the two most distinguished and leading Generals of the Mexican war, viz: Scott and Taylor, and their long well known and well beloved leader, Henry Clay. Our own personal preferences, our wishes, our hopes, are too well known to need any reiteration of them. But it is gratifying to feel, now, that we cannot well go amiss as to principles in the Convention; that there is to be no leap in the dark, or play of blind man's buff there. To that Convention, then, we commit ourselves, with the conviction that they will do what is for the best, and that having done it, the people will carry out their proposals."

☞ It must be a most disagreeable part of the Washington Union's duty to *puff* indiscriminately all the members of the Administration, from the President down to the Postmaster General. The following complimentary notice of the latter functionary, who is justly under the ban of the press, from one end of the country to the other, is quoted from the Official by the New Orleans Crescent, a neutral paper, as a model of sarcastic bitterness—of sublime irony:

"With such strict supervision on the part of the Postmaster General, and such zeal as is manifested by postmasters and agents, the public must rest assured that the utmost vigilance will be continued in rendering the United States mail the most speedy and certain mode of communication."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

The number of this work for May is embellished in quite a new style—a beautiful engraving of "the Queen of May," *printed in colors*. The other engravings are a Spring Flower, Fashion Plate, Model Cottages, Ladies' Work Patterns, &c.—The literary contributions, as usual, are well written and varied.

The Lady's Book and Lady's Dollar Newspaper are forwarded one year for $3. Certainly the cheapest outlay for literature that can be made;—three publications in one month. The Lady's Book contains 144 more pages a year than the New York magazines, and ten times the number of embellishments.

From the Raleigh Register.

As the time for another meeting of the Alumni Association of the University approaches, the Committee, appointed to collect funds for a Monument to the Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D., take this method of acknowledging what has thus far been received, and to suggest that the next Commencement affords a fair opportunity of greatly increasing its amount. They also request that Editors throughout the country will call the attention of their readers to this publication.

Subscriptions, amounting in all to $569 50 have been received.

CHAS. PHILLIPS,
AHSBEL G. BROWN,
SAM'L. F. PHILLIPS, } Com.
Philanthropic Society,
Dialectic Society.

DEATH OF A BISHOP.—We learn from the Vincennes Sun, that the Right Reverend John Stephen Bazin, Bishop of Vincennes, died of Pneumonia, on Sunday April 23d.

I. O. O. F.

FRANKLIN LODGE, No. 13.

WHEREAS, it has pleased an overruling Providence to snatch suddenly from our midst our beloved Brother WRIGHT YOUNG, who has been so recently initiated into our Order, and whose society as an Odd Fellow we have for so short a time enjoyed; but the memory of whose noble and generous character is lastingly enshrined in the hearts of his surviving Brothers: And whereas, it is but right and proper that we should make some public manifestation of the grief which fills our bosoms, and the gloom which has been thrown over our Lodge: Therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning, on the left arm, for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the widow and orphans of the deceased brother, in the afflicting dispensation with which an all-good Providence has seen fit to visit them.

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the loss which our Order and the community have sustained, we are not insensible to the lesson of monition which it teaches, that, "in the midst of life, we are in death."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to the widow and children of our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Editor of the North Carolina Times, with a request that he publish the same.

PETER S. FOSTER, N. G.
DE WITT C. STONE, Sec'y.

MORAVIAN CONFERENCE.

Among the passengers who took their departure from Boston in the Acadia, on Wednesday week, were the Rt. Rev. Mr. Van Vleck, of North Carolina, Rev. Mr. Bigler, of New York, Rev. C. H. Klage, Rev. P. Wolle, Rev. G. F. Balmson, Rev. Henry Shultz, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Rev. J. C. Jacobson, Nazareth, Pennsylvania, Rev. Dr. Willis, Toronto, Rev. Dr. Machee, Kingston, Canada. Several of the Rev. gentlemen are *en route* for Herhuth, in Saxony, where they will represent the Moravians of this country in a Conference that is held once in many years by the members of that Society throughout the world.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Gen. Cadwalader has resigned his commission, and arrived at New Orleans. Mr. Trist came also in the same vessel. The dates from Mexico were to the 15th ult. The impression was that the Court of Inquiry would not adjourn for three weeks, and that Gen. Scott would await its adjournment. The Star of the 15th says that he is in fine health.

The burden of the editorial articles in the Star is that there is yet no quorum at Queretaro. It is obvious, from the Star's reiterated complaints, that there is great fear lest no quorum should ever meet.

The Free American remains of opinion that there is little prospect of peace. On the 19th its language is:

"We announced, a few days ago, that we had conversed with a gentleman from Mexico, who was of opinion that the members of Congress would not vote for the treaty as ratified at Washington. We have since seen two letters from influential men, one at Queretaro and the other at Mexico, who coincide with the opinion of the gentleman in question. Another letter says that should the members of Congress violate the constitution of Mexico by ceding any part of the territory, the same members will have to to ask the United States to leave a force of several thousand men to keep order in the Republic. The writer is of opinion that so soon as the American troops will embark for the United States, the Government will be overthrown, and new causes for war will be given to the United States by the turbulent people of this country."

We regret to learn that Gen. Kearny has been seriously ill at Vera Cruz; at the same time we rejoice that he was pronounced out of danger and convalescent at last accounts.

The State of Mexico gives its voice for Gen. Herrera as President, he receiving 152 out of 166 votes.

There was a caucus of the members of Congress present at Queretaro on the 10th inst., at which resolutions were adopted to prevent members then present from afterwards absenting themselves, and to fill one or two seats made vacant by promotion or otherwise. It appeared that but few members were then wanting to form a quorum—but this is an old story.

There are 2000 Mexican troops in Queretaro, and yet on the 12th inst. a diligence was attacked within half a mile of the city by eight men. They fired upon the passengers, but the latter showed fight and killed one of the robbers. The passengers returned to town, however, lest they should be again attacked.

☞ The Examination of the Pupils of the Louisburg Male Academy will take place on Tuesday the 30th of May—the Speaking, Dialogues, &c. at night. The young Ladies of the Female Academy will be examined on the day following, and close with a Concert at night. Parents and Guardians, and all who feel interested in the cause of Education, are respectfully invited to attend.

P. S. There are two young Ladies connected with the School, who desire situations as Teachers, after the present term. For particulars apply to the Principal.

A. H. RAY.
Louisburg, May 13, 1848. 26—2t

☞ Rev. WILLIAM A. SMITH, D. D., President of Randolph Macon College, will deliver an Address to the Students of Midway Academy, on the 2d day of June next. The Examination commences on the day previous. The patrons of the Academy, and the friends of Education generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

Midway, May 13, 1848.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE House and Lot immediately in rear of the Methodist Church, adjoining Mr. Wm. G. Collins. The House is new and in excellent repair, with Kitchen, Smoke-house, &c., ready for the reception of a family; and on the premises there is a very fine garden. For terms apply to

P. HAWKINS.
Louisburg, May 13, 1848. 26—tf

BLANKS

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Spring Session of the Female School at White Oak Grove, Franklin County, North Carolina, under the instruction of Miss LOUISA CASEY, who received her Education in Troy, New York, and is a Lady of excellent qualifications and fine disposition, will close on the 9th of June. There will be a vacation of two weeks and two days, which will cause the Fall Session to commence on the 26th of June. The location of this School is as healthy a situation as can be found in the State, or elsewhere, and expenses, less than any School within my knowledge, which are as follows:—

Board per session, (no extra charges.)		$30 00
Tuition "	Spelling and Reading,	7 50
" "	For higher English Branches,	8 00
Music "	(No extra charges for use of Instrument,)	12 50

THOMAS DAVIS.
May 13, 1848. 26—3t

N. B. The Tarborough Press and Roanoke Republican will be so good as to give this notice three insertions, and forward their accounts to me at Ransom's Bridge Post Office, Nash County, N. C.

T. D.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a fresh supply of Confectionaries, together with some Dry Goods, namely, Calicoes, White Cloth of various orders, and other articles too tedious to name. All persons wishing to purchase cheap for cash, will please call and examine for themselves. No charge for showing goods.

T. N. CARLILE.
Louisburg, April 8, 1848.

TAILOR'S SHOP, LOUISBURG.

WILLIAM H. FURMAN respectfully informs the public that he continues the above business, at his old stand, and solicits the orders of his friends and customers. He is prepared to make gentlemen's Coats and Pants in the latest style and in the neatest manner, and will warrant them to be cut and made as well as they can be in any establishment in North Carolina. His prices will be moderate to suit the times, and no effort on his part shall be wanting to give perfect satisfaction. All who want neat and fashionable Clothes, call at

FURMAN'S
Old established Shop, in Louisburg.
April 29, 1848.

LAND FOR SALE.

ON Friday the 9th day of June, 1848, by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, entered at Spring Term, 1848, in the cause, Peter F. Debnam and wife and others, against Martha Brooks and others, I shall sell on the premises, to the highest bidder, the tract of Land on which the late Mrs. Frances Waddail formerly resided and on which she died. The said Land is sold for division amongst the heirs at law of Jacob Waddail, and contains, by estimation, Two Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, and will be sold on a credit of 12 months without interest. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser. There is a comfortable Dwelling House and convenient out houses on the premises. Persons wishing to purchase said Lands can call on Messrs. Peter F. Debnam and John Wilson, who will take pleasure in showing the lands, boundaries, &c.

THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E.
April 29, 1848. 24—4t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, A. D. 1848.

Alexander Moore, vs. Wiley M. Spears. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wiley M Spears, the Defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Times, notifying the said Defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Franklin, at the Court House in Louisburg, on the second Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment proconfesso will be entered against him.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court at office, the second Monday of March, 1848.

YOUNG PATTERSON, C. C. C.
April 22d, 1848. 23—6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, A. D. 1848.

Richard I. Wynne and others, vs. William H. Furman and Wife, and Delia H. Wynne. } Petition for division and sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Delia H. Wynne, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Times, notifying the said Delia H. Wynne to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Franklin, at the Court House in Louisburg, on the second Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the suit, otherwise the cause will be heard exparte as to her, and judgment entered accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court at office, the second Monday of March, A. D. 1848.

YOUNG PATTERSON, C. C. C.
April 22d, 1848. 23—6w.

BACON AND LARD.

10,000 LBS. well cured Family Bacon, and about 1000 lbs. of Lard, nice, for sale for cash, or for cash paper bearing interest. Bonds will only be taken when the amount exceeds $25 00. I will here say once for all that I do not intend to credit out my Bacon or Lard, and that persons who wish to purchase may prepare to pay cash or unquestionable paper.

THOS. K. THOMAS.
Louisburg, April 1st, 1848. 20—5t.

HOLLINGSWORTH & TIMBERLAKE,

Boot and Shoe Makers,

ARE prepared to do all manner of Work in their line, as cheap for Cash as at any other Shop, and respectfully request a share of public patronage. They may be found at J. D. Connell's Old Stand.

ALSO, on hand, very handsome Buckskin for making Gaiter Boots, a very fashionable article. Apply to above.

Louisburg, 22d Jan. 1848.—y

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of L. A. Womack & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent of parties.—All persons having claims against the concern will please present them to L. A. Womack for payment. Also those who know themselves indebted to the concern will please make payment to him alone, as he alone is authorized to receive or pay out money due to, of from the concern.

L. A. WOMACK,
J. M. POINDEXTER.
Warrenton, Jan. 1st, 1848.

☞ Thankful to the patrons of the late firm, I would take this opportunity of returning my thanks to the citizens of Warrenton and the surrounding country for the liberal encouragement of the old firm, and hope by industry and promptness to merit a continuance of the same.

L. A. WOMACK.
Feb 10 1848 18—3m.